

WASHINGTON

Alarming Illness of Vice President Wilson today—His Condition Much Improved

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE COMMERCIAL.

WASHINGTON, November 10.—The illness of President Wilson has been the principal topic of conversation here to-day. It appears that some days Mr. Wilson has been suffering from spasms of the bowels, which caused great distress and backache. The hot bath, though thought of, was not used, and had no effect. The pains increased, and the condition grew so serious that the president was so ill as to be very sensitive, there is reason to believe that for some time quite insensible. He appeared for a while to be exceedingly weak, but the active exertions of the phy-

[illegible]

The Government authorities are greatly satisfied with Mr. Ward, the United States District Attorney at Chicago. Mr. Ward was appointed, it will be remembered, at the close of the Forty-third Congress, of which he was a member. It appears in the case of Oliver & Co., distillers, Mr. Ward took to himself, not long since, to vouch for their honesty and integrity, to the effect that he had investigated their affairs. The investigation was, however, eventually made, and demonstrated that theirs is one of the worst cases of fraud proceedings yet discovered in Chicago. Mr. Ward has also met with but poor success in conducting his prosecutions of the whiskey cases, and

planted before the war. The president has been looking at the Navy-yards at Eastern coast, have reached Washington, to submit their report in about a week, begin at Kittery, Maine, and coming on down to New York. They find the yards all in bad condition, while lumber and supplies are ill-stored for rapidly going to decay. Where appropriate repairs and improvements have been made, they are not properly and generously applied. The report will be submitted in a few days, and the president will submit it in accordance with their instructions, putting the yards on a war footing.

Official Report of Supervising Architect
Potter, Supervising Architect of the Treasury, has just completed his report, and sent it to the

Secretary of the Treasury. At the outset it was assumed that the plans in construction would be assumed the duties of the existing buildings in accordance with the general condition of them in alphabetical order, the total amount of the applications, the total expended in September, and the remaining balances in the Treasury. The following buildings with the plans were designed by him since coming into the following places: Atlanta, Georgia; Covington, Kentucky; Dover, Delaware; Evansville, Ind.; Fort Worth, Texas; Hartford, Conn.; Raleigh, N. C.; San Antonio, Texas; San Francisco, Calif.; San Juan, P. R.; Helena, Montana; and Louisville, Ky.; the Boston Post-office, in extension, and the mint building of San Francisco, which would be the Sub-Treasury Building. He recognized that the appropriation for the building at San Francisco ought to be increased from \$350,000 to \$700,000.

The directors to the Government buildings at New York, has been authorized by the board of the city building, also No. 23 Pine street, which was dilapidated condition, and that the proceeds from these two buildings be used as a fund for the purchase of the site for a Custom-house in the city. He also recommends the erection of a new building for the Assay office in that city.

The Directors of the Mint concur in this recommendation.

In regard to the contracts for cutting granite, Mr. Tilton says: "Upon my entering the office, there were in process of execution contracts for cutting granite for superstructure of some of the largest buildings now being constructed under the supervision of the Treasury Department. These contracts, known as the per cent contracts, provide for the payment to the contractor

The average cost of an "A" block and "B" used in the stone-cutting department of the stone, increased by fifteen per cent. same. While there is an advantage in this of executing a very important branch of vice, I am persuaded that it is founded on false principle, and that so advantageous profits to the contractor, in proportion to the cost of the work, that the department was greatly deficient in keeping the cost of the work within reasonable limits. In view of the fact that the thirty per cent. increase in progress for the construction of public buildings under this department, is expended in the stone for these buildings, much attention has been given to the stone-cutting, with a reducing, as far as possible, the cost. My branch of the work is believed to be still

"I am gratified with the results thus achieved. A new form of reporting the monthly cuttings at the various quarries has been prepared and adopted, and a new system of stating the cost of the same, by means of which the various kinds of cutting upon each stone will, at all times, be able to determine the cost of the same, and also to determine the estimates for the same, and also to make comparisons as to the estimates of similar work under different contracts. A more vigilant supervision of the time of the quarries, and of the expenditure of material, has been introduced upon all these works. There has also been a reduction in the grade of cutting on all the portions of the building for all of the principal ornamental work." In another part of the Mr. Potter says:

a subject which presented itself to me very after my entering upon the duties of the office of Chief Engineer of the Ordnance Department, and which has since been compared for public buildings erected under the charge of the Treasury Department. This subject has been made the subject of an Architect, and have been made a present time, and very strong reasons which present themselves to me, and which may be, that it should be remedied in some way. I have given much thought to the subject, and while I am now preparing some of your consideration and attention to the subject, the radical defects of method and procedure in the design of buildings throughout the country may be remedied, the vital point in the system which has been adopted must be the power of the Government to make design, and the restriction of his design to a simple of a supervising nature. The reasons have led me to form my opinion

"Experience has shown that it is difficult, impossible, to separate the office of Superintendent of Buildings from that of the Commissioner of Public Works, and to give the latter a less degree, and thus his position may be thrown into the hands of one, by want of proper training and experience, totally unfit to fill this responsible duty, and the country is liable to be burdened with structures either wholly unnecessary or wholly inadequate. There should be found in the works of a great city the stamp of efficiency in every point in the National architecture, and of a future school to pass away, it only will it remain itself a monument to a system, but its teachings will be fully remedied. It would this evil be less, there remain yet others. The immense

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THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1875.

Greenbacks were worth, at the close of the market yesterday, 87 2-5 cents per dollar.

Clear and warmer weather, with southerly winds and falling barometer.

We print elsewhere the full text of the unique communication of the official Board of Asbury Chapel to the Evangelical Ministerial Association, touching the character, objects and influences of the new Club-house. The preamble and resolutions of the Board which accompanied the communication, have already appeared in print. Our impression that the Ministerial Association had confirmed the action of the Board was not correct. The Association has yet to consider it.

The Board raises the question whether the Cincinnati Club-house is "a great moral engine," like the press, for example. We should say primarily that the gentlemen who united to create it did not probably take that view of it. It is indeed very likely it did not occur to them to consider it in that light. Nor is it probable they stopped to discuss the question whether it was an immoral engine they were about to put in motion. The object sought was the establishment of a house for social meeting and enjoyment, into which only those who were stockholders, and such friends as they may introduce, have the entrance. There are very many social as well as business relations formed among men, into which the question of morality or immorality does not enter, because they are formed for other purposes and to answer special ends. The assumption that dram-drinking, card-playing, &c., are to be among the prime social features of the City Club is gratuitous, although it is not unlikely that many members of the Club consider a game of billiards, or chess, or cards, for pastime, no more sinful in itself than other recreations which the Board of Asbury Chapel would not hesitate to pronounce innocent.

The formation of a Club, with a home of its own, answers many good and praiseworthy ends. The Club-house is the legitimate successor of the coffee-house in which the wits and men of letters of the eighteenth century were wont to assemble. There is hardly a name celebrated in those times, either of soldier, patriot, statesman, philosopher, or writer, which is not associated socially with one or another of the famous coffee-houses of the last century. And so in every city of any note in the Old or New World, Club-houses are notable social features. The primitive notion that they are mere places where gentlemen congregate to drink and gamble and indulge in other forms of dissipation is not creditable to the intelligence of the Board of Asbury Chapel. They are often the centers of intellectual thought, and the points from which important movements, affecting the political and social life of a people, proceed; and in these respects, judging from the names of subscribers to the project, the Cincinnati Club-house will not be behind those of New York and London.

The National Banks in the Supreme Court. In the midst of the commanding interest possessed at the present time by the currency question throughout the country, there are subsidiary questions connected with business and commercial interests which should not be lost sight of. A decision pronounced within a few days by the Supreme Court of the United States, involving the rate of interest which may be charged and collected by National banks, is of such general importance as to justify alluding to it somewhat in detail.

One of the National banks located in Buffalo had discounted a note for \$2,000, payable thirty days from date, for one DEARING, at the rate of ten per cent. per annum. DEARING received the sum of \$1,981 67, the bank reserving the discount, which amounted to \$18 33. The rate of interest which the bank was legally authorized to take, both by the law of the State of New York and by the National Bank Act itself, was seven per cent. per annum. The excess of interest received over that rate was \$5 50. DEARING having failed to pay the note at maturity, the bank brought suit in the local Court of Buffalo, to which the defense set up by DEARING was that the agreement of discount at ten per cent. was usurious and illegal; that by the laws of New York usury forfeited not only the interest, but the principal of a note, and that he was in no wise liable to the bank. The Court sustained this defense, and gave judgment for the defendant. On appeal to the highest Court in the State of New York, this judgment was subsequently affirmed, and the bank thereupon carried the case, by writ of error, to the Supreme Court of the United States.

In the concise and able opinion of Mr. Justice SWAYNE, who rendered the unanimous decision of the Court in this case, it is set forth:

1. That the National Bank Act of 1864 allows such rate of interest to be charged by each bank created by its provisions, as prescribed by the law of the State where the bank is situated.

2. That where no rate of interest is fixed by the laws of the State or Territory, the National banks may charge at a rate not exceeding seven per cent. per annum.

3. That receiving or charging a rate of interest greater than aforesaid constitutes, by the same act, a forfeiture of the interest which the note carries with it, or which has been agreed to be paid thereon.

4. That if a greater rate has been paid, twice the amount of interest so paid may be recovered back under the provisions of the same law.

These being the clear provisions of a law of Congress, are paramount throughout the Union over the local laws of the State. The fact that the statutes of New York provide for the forfeiture of the principal of a debt in case greater interest is charged thereon than the legal rate of seven per cent. can not control the National Bank Act of 1864, which expressly limits the forfeiture in case of usury to be suffered by the bank to twice the amount of interest thus paid. Said Mr. Justice SWAYNE upon this point of the superior

and binding authority of the law of Congress: "The constitutionality of the act of 1864 is not questioned. It rests on the same principle as the act creating the second bank of the United States. The reasoning of Secretary HAMILTON and of this Court in McCulloch vs. Maryland, (4 Watson, 315) and in Osborn vs. Bank of the United States, (9 Wheat, 738,) therefore applies. The National banks organized under the act are instruments designed to be used to aid the Government in the administration of an important branch of the public service. They are means appropriate to that end. Of the degree of the necessity which existed for creating them Congress is the sole judge.

"Being such means, brought into existence for this purpose, and intended to be so employed, the States can exercise no control over them, nor in any wise affect their operations, except in so far as Congress may see proper to permit. Anything beyond this is an abuse, because it is the usurpation of power which a single State can not give. Against the National will 'The States have no power, by taxation or otherwise, to retard, impede, burden, or in any manner control the operation of the constitutional laws enacted by Congress to carry into execution the powers vested in the General Government.'

"The principle announced in the authorities cited is indispensable to the efficiency, the independence, and indeed to the beneficial existence of the General Government. Otherwise it would be liable, in the discharge of its most important trusts, to be annoyed and thwarted by the will or caprice of every State in the Union. Infinite confusion would follow. The Government would be reduced to a pitiable condition of weakness. The form might remain, but the vital essence would have departed.

"It must always be borne in mind that the Constitution of the United States, and the laws which shall be made in pursuance thereof, are 'the supreme law of the land,' (Const., Art. 6,) and that this law is as much a part of the law of each State, and as binding upon its authorities and peoples as its own local Constitution and laws."

This decision is of great interest, not only as settling by the unanimous opinion of the highest judicial tribunal in the country a question of much importance as relates to the rate of interest, but also as conveying a new expression of the opinion of that Court in regard to the National Bank Act. It indicates with sufficient clearness that the large party which is in favor of breaking down the National banks has no auxiliary to hope for in the judicial branch of the Government. The war upon these banks, to be successful, will have to be carried on in Congress, since all attempts to abridge their powers, or curtail their profits, through the medium of State laws, regulations, or judicial decisions are capable of being overruled by a higher judicial authority. The language of the Court is very broad, declaring that "of the degree of the necessity which existed for creating these National banks Congress is the sole judge," and that "the power to create carries with it the power to preserve." Congress alone, which created the National banks, can curtail their privileges or abolish them entirely; and the objective point of the enemies of the National bank system should hereafter be in the direction of securing a majority of the Representatives unfavorable to their charters and privileges.

As regards the question of usury, also a controverted and constantly recurring topic of discussion in this country, as in all others, this decision is clearly in accordance with the general drift of enlightened opinion of late years. Laws regulating the rate of interest have become quite obsolete in England, and a marked change in the same direction has been witnessed of late years in the United States. The usury laws in most of our States have been gradually annihilated in their stringency, and in the penalties exacted. In some States free trade in money has become paramount; in many more, while a low rate of interest has been made the law in cases where no specific rate is stipulated, contracts for higher rates are permitted and made valid; while in others the legal rate has been gradually extended by successive acts of legislation so as to permit such charges for the use of money as the constantly varying law of demand and supply has established. The fact is, the price of money in any community, like that of commodities, is a great fact, which, as it is not created by law, can be only very imperfectly controlled by law; and to this conclusion the experience of States and of Nations is continually leading the public mind.

Another point in the reasoning of the Supreme Court on this case has great force. It is to the effect that whereas in certain States usury works a forfeiture of the entire debt, in others no penalty or no other than the forfeiture of the excess of interest is visited upon the usurer. "There was reason," said Mr. Justice SWAYNE, "why the rate of interest should be governed by the law of the State where the bank is situated, but there is none why usury should be visited with forfeiture of the entire debt in one State, and with no penal consequence whatever in another." Certainly, if we are to have National banks at all, they should be regulated by uniform rule as to their liabilities of forfeiture; and Congress having made that rule by the act of 1864, we can see no reason why the rule should be made to yield to State legislation, but many reasons why it should continue uninfluenced by such legislation.

On the general principle of law regarding forfeitures, says the decision of the Supreme Court, Courts always incline against them. "When either of two constructions can be given to a statute, and one of them involves a forfeiture, the other is to be preferred." The judgment of the Court was rendered that the plaintiff (The Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Buffalo) was entitled to recover the principal of the note sued upon, less the amount of the interest unlawfully received. The decision reversed the judgment of the Court of Appeals of the State of New York, and will necessarily furnish the law of all similar cases hereafter.

We can not take leave of this interesting case without noticing the commendable promptitude with which a decision so important to the commercial interests of the country was reached. It is commonly believed that the tardy justice rendered in our supreme judicial tribunal can only be arrived at after years of intervening delay from the time the cause of action arises. The promissory note which led to the decision we have considered was made on the 2d of September, 1874; and since that time the case has been heard on its merits and adjudicated in four Courts of justice, including three New York Courts, and the Supreme Court of the United States, at its October term. Thus, in a little more than a twelvemonth, a case involving vast commercial interests has been taken through all the stages of judicial investigation, and settled on principles which must give to all similar cases hereafter arising their quietus.

Where the Inflationist Doctrines Came From. JOHN LAW is the patron saint of the inflation or paper-money party of modern times. All the fallacies which they are now industriously propagating, the non-exportable currency of HENRY C. CAREY, the 3.65 convertible bond of W. D. KELLEY, the money value to the wants of trade of ALLEN, EWING and CARY, the currency rendering us independent of other countries of BENJAMIN F. BUTLER, and the greenbacks better and more stable than gold of Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS, were invented just 170 years ago by that plausible speculator and builder of magnificent castles in the air, JOHN LAW, of Lauriston, Scotland. Though his paper-money castles, after towering to an imposing height fifteen years afterward in France, tumbled headlong and buried the architect beneath their ruins, the lesson of his fate seems to have been lost upon these modern followers of him. It is for their benefit and those of our readers who will be interested in perusing the doctrines of this patron saint of the paper-money party that this article is written.

In the year 1705, JOHN LAW published at Edinburgh a little book entitled "Money and Trade Considered, with a Proposal for Supplying the Nation with Money." From a dingy copy of this little work lying before us, a work which was translated into French, and was even done into Dutch, and printed at Amsterdam A.D. 1721, we cite the following passages.

In the fourth chapter of the work, which treats of "the several methods proposed for regulating the balance of trade," the leading doctrine of the book is thus laid down:

"Considering how small a share we have of the money of Europe, and how much trade depends on money, it will not be found very practicable to better our condition but by an addition to our money. Or, if it is practicable without it, it is much more so with it."

"More money," you see, was JOHN LAW'S panacea for all financial ills, just as it is of the inflationists to-day. In the next chapter, the fifth, JOHN LAW proceeded to develop his proposal for supplying the Nation with money, which starts out with the proposition that "all measures which have been used to preserve and increase money are attended with difficulties, and though the difficulties were removed, are ineffectual and not capable to furnish money so as to improve the country or extend trade." This sounds marvelously like the late Democratic platform of Ohio, which demanded a currency equal to the wants of trade.

LAW proceeded to lay down his ideas about the true nature of money in the following terms:

"It remains to be considered whether any other goods than silver can be made money with the same safety and convenience."

"From what has been said about the nature of money (Chap. I.), it is evident that any other goods which have the qualities necessary in money may be made money equal to their value with safety and convenience. There was nothing of humor or fauer in making silver to be money; it was made money because it was thought best qualified for that use."

"I shall endeavor to prove that another money may be established, with all the qualities necessary in money in a greater degree than silver, with other qualities that silver has not, and preferable for that use, though silver were the product of Scotland; and that by this money the people may be employed, the country improved, manufacture advanced, trade, domestic and foreign, be carried on, and wealth and power attained."

"I offer to prove that what I shall propose is more qualified for the use of money than silver. If the money of any particular country should increase beyond the proportion that country bears to Europe, it would undervalue money there, or, according to the way of speaking, it would raise goods; but as money would be undervalued everywhere, the same, or near to what it were there, it would be of great advantage to the country; thereby money were less valuable; for that country would have the whole benefit of the greater quantity, and only a share of the lesser value, according to the proportion its money had to the money of Europe."

LAW next proceeds to develop his scheme for creating a paper money or inconvertible currency based on solid value, namely, real estate or landed property:

"What I shall propose is to make money of land equal to its value, and that money to be equal in value to silver money; and not liable to fall in value as silver money falls."

"To supply the Nation with money, it is humbly proposed that forty commissioners be appointed by Parliament, answerable to Parliament for their administration, and the administration of the officers under them: the nomination of these officers being left to the commissioners."

"That the commissioners have power to coin notes, and to receive in payments, without effort."

"There are three ways humbly offered to the Parliament, for giving out these notes; they will be most safe."

"1. To authorize the commission to lend notes on land security, the debt not exceeding one-half, or two-thirds of the value; and at the ordinary interest."

"2. To give out the full price of land, as it is valued by the commissioners, and to be equal in value to what it would have been in silver money, the commission entering into possession of such lands, by wadset granted to the commission or assignees; and redeemable betwixt that and the expiring of a term of years."

"3. To give the full price of land upon sale made of such lands, and disposed to the commission or assignees irredeemably."

"That for a year and a half the commission be limited to a certain sum, after that time to have power to coin what sums are demanded: unless restricted by ensuing Parliaments."

"That paper money do not rise more than ten per cent. above silver money; so that he who contracts to pay in paper may know what he is to pay in case he can not get paper money."

"The paper money proposed will be equal in value to silver, for it will have a value of land pledged equal to the same sum of silver money that it is given out for. If any losses should happen, one-fourth of the revenue of the commission will in all appearances be more than sufficient to make them good."

"This paper money will not fall in value as silver money has fallen or may fall. Goods or money fall in value, if they increase in quantity, or if the demand lessens. But the commission giving out what sums are demanded, and taking back what sums are offered to be returned; this paper money will keep its value, and there will always be as much paper money as there is occasion or employment for, and no more."

"So that this paper money proposed, having a better value than silver, and receiving no addition to its value, from being used as money; and not being liable to any change in its value, the quantity in demand increasing and decreasing together, it is so far more qualified to be the measure by which goods are valued, the value by which goods are exchanged, and in which contracts are made payable."

"The other qualities necessary in money are—

"1. Easy of delivery."

"2. Of the same value in one place to what it is in another."

"3. To be kept without loss or expense."

"4. To be devoid without loss."

"5. To be capable of a stamp."

"Paper money has these qualities in a greater degree than silver."

We come now to the great cardinal doctrine of the paper-money party, or at least of

that section of it who insist, with BEN. BUTLER, WENDELL PHILLIPS and H. C. CAREY, on a currency which will not be exportable, and so constantly in danger of leaving the country. The doctrine of a non-exportable currency is thus plainly laid down by JOHN LAW one hundred and seventy years ago:

"If a money is established that has no intrinsic value, and its extrinsic value to be such as it will not be exported; nor will not be less than the demand for it within the country: wealth and power will be attained, and be less precarious. Money not being liable to be lessened directly nor consequently, and trade not liable to decay consequently."

"The paper money proposed being always equal in quantity to the demand, the people will be employed, the country improved, manufacture advanced, trade, domestic and foreign, will be carried on, and wealth and power attained. And not being liable to be exported, the people will not be set idle, &c., and wealth and power will be less precarious."

"When a Nation establishes a money, if money they set up have a value equal to what it is made money for, and all the other qualities necessary in money, they ought to have no regard to what value it will have in other countries. On the contrary (sic), as every country endeavors by laws to preserve their money, if that people can contrive a money that will not be valued abroad, they will do what other countries have by laws endeavored to do."

So the grand doctrine of our irredeemable inflationists, a "non-exportable currency," was stolen from this crack-brained theorist of 1705, whose system overwhelmed him, and all that had ought to do with it, with ruin, the moment it was reduced to practice.

Truly old SOLOMON is right, and there is nothing new under the sun. "This also is vanity."

The Merit of Civility.

Probably there is no public service so difficult and painful to perform as that of going about from house to house, from office to counting-room, and asking people to give money to this or that charity, or for one and another public undertaking.

On the part of the individual who does the asking, it requires an amount of zeal, patience, perseverance, and self-sacrifice, which is not to be estimated by those who have never started out upon one of these journeys. There are those who have made a first attempt who, rather than repeat it, would endure any amount of physical pain, would pay a double subscription out of their own pockets, would go as missionary among the cannibal negroes, anything rather than submit to the mortifications which seldom meet their requests.

No doubt many of these solicitations do not deserve public assistance, or they may affect only this or that class in the community. But when the visitor does not represent a fraud, and is civil in his address, he is entitled at least to a respectful reception and answer.

When a call is made by one or more gentlemen, who are merchants or professional men, and who are honestly and usefully trying to push forward and complete some great project which is a needed benefit to the community, why, it would be a manly sort of thing to take pains to encourage and be polite to them. The best reception would be to give something. Of that matter, however, every one is absolutely his own judge, and no one has any right to insist that another shall give, or reflect upon his motive if he does not.

It must always be remembered, however, that such enterprises as the "Old Man's Home," the "Bethel," and "Music Hall" would not be carried through unless generous men were willing to go about and raise the money for such purposes.

We shall not lose this opportunity to make a direct application of the moral of the above remarks. The Music Hall Fund Committee, or at least that small part of it who have raised close on to \$90,000, are actively at work again. Now, when they make their call, it will be well for all of us to be prepared to say "Yes" or "No," much better "Yes" than "No," and above all things, it is not handsome to evade the matter and request the gentleman to "call to-morrow morning," at which time we expect to be up the river.

AND now there is trouble in Philadelphia because the Trustees of the Mount Moriah Cemetery will not allow the bones of one JONES to be interred in the family lot for which the widow holds a clear title. The friends of the deceased undertook to put JONES in the narrow home for which he had paid, but were unceremoniously turned out of the cemetery. Then the indignant and sorrowing widow sued for a mandamus to compel the Trustees to permit the funeral to go on. It is not because JONES was a good or bad man, a Catholic, Protestant or Pagan that the Trustees resist. It is because JONES was a colored man, and it would astonish the ancient Philadelphians who sleep in the bosom of Mount Moriah, if, when GABRIEL blows his horn, they should see a woolly-headed African rise up out of the dust in response to the summons. Unfortunately there are no church canons that apply to JONES' case.

There is no authority, as in the Guildford case, to curse his grave, unless the patriarchal anathema, "Cursed be Canaan," can be construed so as to apply to it. The difficulty of getting dead bodies into the ground, after their occupants have done with them, seems to be increasing.

Brought face to face with the inevitable, the City Council took the subject of reducing the expenditures of the city, to make them conform to the reduced revenues, into serious consideration. A committee was appointed to consider and report on the subject. From the discussion that followed upon the introduction of the resolution for the appointment of the committee, we infer that it is the disposition of the Council to first experiment upon the salaries of city officers and the wages of policemen, and to allow the benevolent institutions of the city as large a sum as can be possibly appropriated to their maintenance. It might, however, be profitable to inquire if they are managed with economy, especially in the matter of supplies, and whether the contracts for supplies are negotiated at the best possible rates for the interests of the city.

There has existed an impression, which may prove erroneous upon investigation, that there has been some looseness in these matters. The leaks must be stopped.

The intelligence, yesterday, that Vice President WILSON had been taken suddenly ill in Washington, after coming out of a warm bath, was the source of some public anxiety.

The Vice President has had one stroke of paralysis, though partial only in its manifestation, and it was feared this had been repeated; but the later dispatches bring the pleasant news that his physicians pronounce him out of danger. There is no doubt, how-

ever, that Mr. WILSON, in his efforts to complete his history of the anti-slavery conflict, has, during the present year, imposed severe tasks on his physical and mental powers.

A MEETING of the Directors and Overseers of the Poor was held yesterday, to decide what is to be done in the absence of all resources to carry on the Infirmary, and it was finally decided to suspend operations altogether until the December taxes are paid in, and the Board put in possession of funds. It appears that the City Council last year cut down the appropriation for Infirmary purposes to \$36,000, and on the heels of this took over eleven thousand dollars of the money to sustain the soup-houses. This money they declined to refund, and the consequence is that the Directors and Overseers, being as destitute of means as the poor whose wants they have relieved, will have to wait at least one month before resuming operations. This will undoubtedly add to the distresses of many poor people who have been accustomed to obtain from the Overseers much needed assistance. Possibly something may be done to help them over the period before the incoming taxes can be made available; but whatever is to be done should be done quickly.

If it were not that Governor HENDRICKS is, in contradistinction to the War Governor of Indiana, a great pacificator, we should fear a rupture between that and the great and sovereign State of Kentucky. It appears that Kentucky has not only annexed Green Island, but extended her jurisdiction over fifteen acres to which Indiana claims to have a perfect title. Wars have grown out of smaller disputes than this. Should the Legislatures of both States insist upon their right to these acres, and refuse to compromise, what is to be done? Already the Louisville Courier-Journal smells the battle afar off, and crieth Aha! Aha! "A little bit of war with Indiana," it says, "would be interesting." It sees prospectively and prospectively the Preston Light Artillery shelling New Albany and the Kentucky infantry moving along the Jeffersonville road in their advance upon Indianapolis.

It is a good time for our enterprising Park Commissioners to discuss projects for the erection of ornamental shelter-houses, Chinese pagodas, Turkish kiosques, Indian bungalows, and other ornamental buildings, on the bald hillsides of Eden Park. By selling the ragged edges of that undulating Paradise, they might realize enough not only to put up the buildings but plaster the avenues with Father STROMS' indestructible vulcanite.

THE Governors of the States are pouring out Thanksgiving literature. Governor ALLEN seems to be tardy in adding to the volume of that official currency. Perhaps he doesn't feel like giving thanks this year.

The Spirit of Democracy, a paper published at Woodsfield, Ohio, finds these lines at its editorial masthead:

"A union of hearts, a union of hands, A union that none may sever; A union of lakes, a union of lands, The American Union Forever."

All very poetic and proper, but the misnomer it has done to disturb General MORRIS in his windmill-shed. The lines are the refrain of his famous song, and, correctly rendered, are as follows:

"A union of hearts, a union of hands, A union of States none may sever; A union of lakes, a union of lands, And the flag of our Union Forever."

The amount of information supplied by the infant prodigy of the Times on the subject of journalism, reminds us of Dr. JOHNSON'S observation when he heard that GOLDSMITH was about to travel in foreign parts. "Way," said the Doctor, "if he sees a wheelbarrow by the way he will bring it home as something new."

Fire Last Night.

Last night, about 11 o'clock, two officers discovered fire issuing from the cellar of Curry & Riley's carriage factory, at the southwest corner of Denman and Florence streets, in the north-western part of the city. An alarm was turned in from Box 136. The buildings consisted of a one-story frame, occupied as a trimming shop, and an adjoining two-story brick. In the brick house were stored about thirty carriages, and in the frame a quantity of machinery and unfinished work. The buildings were pretty well burned out, and the damage to contents by fire and water almost complete. Curry & Riley, who live in Cumminsville, are insured on buildings and stock against loss, which amounts to about \$5,000.

Mysterious Death.

Yesterday afternoon, about 3 o'clock, at the southwest corner of Laurel and Linn streets, where a new building is being erected, a little boy named Michael Dairn, living with his parents at No. 140 Hopkins street, was found by a teamster lying unconscious, with a bruise on his temple, between a couple of mortar boxes. He was carried into the nearest drug store and there soon died. Corner Malay commenced an inquest, but the jury not being satisfied, from the evidence elicited, as to the cause of death, the case was adjourned until this morning. It is supposed that the little fellow had been struck by a stone thrown by somebody, or had received the fatal injury by falling between the boxes, upon which he was noticed to have been playing.

The Union Bethel is in a flourishing condition. Last Sunday afternoon the Sabbath-school was attended by 2,184 pupils, 95 officers and teachers, and about 200 visitors. At the evening service, after an address by Rev. Thomas Lee, the Superintendent, thirteen persons were received into full fellowship and nine on application for membership. Three were baptized, after which the communion was administered by Rev. Mr. Lee. The services are always undenominational in their character.

In the Police Court, yesterday, most of the cases of common law were continued. Three roughs, Connors, Maloney and Scully, were fined ten dollars and costs each for disorderly conduct. They had no money, and were sent to the Work house. Mary Kelley, vagrant, ninety days, and John Jones, drunkenness, ten days in the same institution.

HARRY CATLIN, proprietor of the Mint Saloon, on Race street, which is represented by the police to be a notoriously bad place, was an inmate of the Ninth Street Station, last night, charged with grand larceny, passing counterfeit money, and receiving stolen property. Officer Bourke made the arrest.

The Tenth District Station accommodated nine tramps last night, one of them with a wooden leg. Most of them say they hail from Dayton, where they last "bunked," and more than half of them declared that they are in hunt of work on the Southern Railroad—rather doubtful.

The Gas Company have been erecting gas-posts by the wholesale in the Twenty-fifth Ward, but were stopped by the contractors when they came to Chase street, because the contractors did not want the street torn up until accepted.

ELIJAH COLEMAN, a colored man, was arrested and locked up in the Hammond Street Station-house, last evening. He had in his possession a lot of silver-plated table cutlery, evidently stolen.

CHARLES SLIPPER, colored, was an inmate of the Oliver Street Station, last night, for stealing a lot of old iron on the river. Charles is said to be a well known horse-shoe thief.

The alarm from Box 83, about half-past 6 o'clock last evening, was occasioned by a small fire on the south side of Fifth street, near Wood.

NEVER HAD A FATHER.

The Singular Case of an Iowa Girl Who Is a Mother, but Not a Wife.

(From the Muscatine (Iowa) Tribune.) Some months ago a Muscatine young lady accepted the situation as teacher in a school a few miles from the city. Returning home recently she was taken sick and a physician was called. The examination by a physician revealed the fact that she was about to become a mother. The terrible opinion fell like a thunder-bolt upon the girl, and she smote the heart of the girl with a grief and terror and amazement which no language can describe. She could not and would not tell her father. Her pale lips asserted and reassured the most positive innocence of any and all circumstances leading to such a result. She had solemnly affirmed her ignorance of her condition until this informed by the physician.

On inquiring into her relations with the family boarding-house, it was ascertained that there were two grown up sons, but there was no circumstance showing the least improper intimacy between either of them and the teacher, or between her or any other party in the neighborhood. Her dormitory in the district had been most scrupulously correct.

That she must have been drugged was the only remaining explanation of the case. To this solution examination was given, and it was ascertained that on one occasion one of the sons above mentioned advised her to keep the door of her chamber locked at night, and that she had done so. No other circumstance was elicited to throw any light on the mystery.

The farmer with whom she boarded was summoned to the city, and, being informed of the case, was greatly astonished, and expressed the deepest sympathy. He could not believe that either of his sons were guilty of the crime; nor did he think them at all qualified, by their education and position, for its accomplishment. It has since been learned that one of the boys had spent some months in a drug store, and we conclude our story of the crime by mentioning that the child, at its birth, was taken by the farmer to his home for adoption.

We come now to a page in the history of the girl's experience which the superstitious and believers in omens will declare to be more interesting and significant than what has been written. After the birth of the child, the young mother solemnly raised her hand and called God to witness that she knew nothing of its conception or fatherhood. In spite of these impressive asseverations, more or less suspicion still clouded the girl's innocence. This suspicion was of a nature that involved questions of medical science. But last Sunday a new witness appeared in the case. The circumstances of the testimony are related by an eye-witness, a lady fifty years of age, no relation of the family, and esteemed as one of the most respected members of the community. At noon, while a number were in the sick room, a white dove appeared at the window, and beat its bill against the pane. The mother, who had been barred from admission at this point, the bird disappeared and immediately sought another place of concealment. The mother, who had been barred from admission at this point, the bird disappeared and immediately sought another place of concealment. The mother, who had been barred from admission at this point, the bird disappeared and immediately sought another place of concealment.

AN ACCOMMODATING HUSBAND.

He Gives up His Wife to a Friend and Marries His Adopted Daughter.

(From the Marshalltown (Mo.) Republican, Nov. 8.)

An ambitious little railroad town in this county was shaken from stem to stern by a society "happening" which recently occurred in her midst. This event involved a social and domestic revolution, as well as that the moral sense of the community was greatly shocked. The society, which had lifted up their hands to disclaim against it. There resided in this town Dr. —, who, until recently, had business as a druggist, and was the adopted son of a wife and an adopted daughter. The wife was an amiable lady in the prime of young womanhood, and the daughter was a girl of about twenty years of age, who acted as clerk in her father's drug store. Boarding with the family was a literary gentleman, a man of culture and taste, who occupied a room in the drug store, where he devoted much of his time to writing the quill. The wife and daughter, who were of these four, moved along harmoniously until Cupid looked in upon them, and discovering latent love in the husband's heart, he was making matches—not of the regulation kind requiring four strokes to illumine the darkness—but that of binding the husband and wife together. The literary man secretly cherished an ardent affection for the doctor's wife, and the doctor more than a father's affection for his adopted daughter. Then followed a mutual discovery of these facts, a mutual recognition of the secret passions, a mutual agreement to allow the husband to remain in the smooth, a mutual separation of the doctor and his wife—culminating at last in the uniting of hands with hearts in the wedding ceremony. The doctor gave his wife to the literary man and accepted the hand of his own adopted daughter. They now have two families, the doctor's wife and daughter, and the literary man and his adopted daughter. The doctor's wife and daughter, and the literary man and his adopted daughter. The doctor's wife and daughter, and the literary man and his adopted daughter.

A New Legend of Barbarossa.

Writing from Rome of the Emperor William's recent visit to Italy, a correspondent of the New York Evening Post says:

A pretty legend about Barbarossa appeared in one of the Roman newspapers the other day. Old Frederick, failed and died, and was buried in the grotto of Utersberg. His last descendant to his feet, and his beard, which had grown for centuries, wound around his head, and he lay on which his head reposed. He dreamed of the fields of Lombardy and of the hills of Palestine; and the murmur of the waters of the Rhine was heard in that of the waves of the Adriatic.

That he should not wake until the day in which the great German Nation should have attained the same power that it had in the days of old, when he had stolen into the grotto in vain ran their fingers over the chords of their crystal instruments in vain, and the old man was crying out, "Barbarossa, Barbarossa, where art thou?" The old Frederick moved, but after a sleep of so many centuries it needed five years to half awake him. What he had thought of was the German Nation, proved to be a song of victory, for the Germans at Versailles proclaimed the new Empire and William their Emperor.

The Reading-Room Friend.

"Twas in the quiet Mercantile a man or two
Saw the strange, queerest chap I ever chanced to
Just dropped in, as usual, to read the daily news
And found him at the very spot which I had planned
To use.

His hair was long, his eyes were gray and with a glassy
stare
His nose did seem an eagle's beak, and hungry was
his air;
And there he perched before the page that I most
wished to
More like a vulture at the "Zoo" than like a human
man.

He glared upon the helpless type and laughed with
frenzied glee
To think an editor had tolled for such a wretch as
this
And all around an anxious throng were gathered in
a spire,
Who could not read that newspaper as long as he was
there.

For twelve long hours in a stretch he sat upon that
stool
While waiting members cursed him for a madman or a fool;
And still he sat, and sat, and sat, and read, and read,
and read,
As if there rested on his work his hopes of daily
bread.

He read the paper forwards, advertisements and all,
Then backwards, criss-cross, upside-down, both large
and small;
And then he read it once again, and spelled it through
and through,
And every time he seemed to find some item strange
and new.

At last the hour for closing came, and then he sadly
rose
And wiped his tired spectacles and unexhausted nose;
Upon the placid newspaper a final glance he cast,
And vanished through the open door among the very
last.

I darted to his vacant place, determined I would know
What wondrous news the paper held that could absorb
him so
But, lo! a strange and fearful sight transfixed my eager
gaze
My senses swam, my burning eyes grew dim as in a
haze.

No word or letter met my look; the page was white
and clean
As if no ink upon its face had mortal ever seen:
That man had read the paper dry! and I, who longed
for news,
Went home a wiser, sadder wight, in melancholy mood.

MORAL.

When reading at the Mercantile, remember, if you
choose,
That you are not the only man who wants to get the
news.

PERSONALITIES.

RALPH WALDO EMERSON was in Chicago Monday.
AMBY SAGE RICHARDSON is giving "Familiar
Talks" in New York, on English literature.

WALT WHITMAN is again in Washington. Al-
though feeble, he is able to walk about with the
aid of a friend.

MRS. YORK, widow of Dr. York, who was mur-
dered by the Bender family in Kansas, has writ-
ten a history of that interesting family.

AMONG the relics stolen from Mrs. Scott-Siddons
at Danbury on Tuesday week was a silver nutmeg-
grater that used to belong to her renowned great-
grandmother.

In closing his lecture on "The Birth and Death
of the World," at Boston, Sunday evening, Profes-
sor R. A. Proctor asked why the infinities of God
should not be believed as well as the infinities of
Nature.

M. D. CONWAY delivered a conversational lec-
ture to a large audience, in the parlors of the
Third Unitarian Church at Chicago, Monday night,
giving his recollections of prominent literary and
public men in England.

BEN. A. DEWEES, an editor of Oakland, Califor-
nia, married Miss Laura M. Coten, at that place,
on the 2d inst., the bridegroom being confined to
bed at the time, as he had been for two months
previous, with heart disease.

JOHN MULLIN, holding a log cabin bee on his farm
in Elmwood, Tuscola County, Michigan, was fear-
fully crushed Wednesday week, under the roots of
a huge hemlock stump. It took sixteen men and
a yoke of cattle to extricate him.

SENATOR ANTHONY delivered a lecture in Prov-
idence Thursday evening on "The Thirty-sixth
Congress," the last of Buchanan's Administration
and the last before the war, of which he is the
only survivor in continuous office.

JOHN HORN, JR., of Detroit, received from the
Secretary of the Treasury, on Monday morning,
the gold medal authorized by act of Congress of
June 20, 1874, in recognition and commemoration
of his heroic and humane exploits in rescuing
upon various occasions, a number of men, women
and children from drowning in the Detroit River.

MR. MONROE D. CONWAY'S lecture on "The
Devil," Sunday afternoon, shocked a few suscep-
tible old ladies, who indignantly left the hall. They
had come to hear about the familiar acquaintance
of their childhood, not a metaphysical refutation.
They

—Would have brooked
The eternal devil to keep his state in Rome,
but a devil that was no devil could not command
them either. —[Chicago Tribune.]

MISS SIBYL WHITE, who recently died at Marsh-
field, was the last member of the White family
which occupied the homestead of Peregrine
White, though she was obliged, about ten years
ago, as she was left an orphan, to leave the place,
as she had been, which had been in the possession
of her family from the time of their ancestor, the
first child of the Pilgrims. Some three years after-
ward the well known apple tree, planted by
Peregrine, was prostrated and destroyed by a
storm.

REV. R. L. SWITSON, a Methodist preacher of
Spencer County, Indiana, has just entered the Jeffer-
sonville Penitentiary for two years, because
that he committed a secular crime. He was con-
victed in the Indiana State Prison, where he was
sentenced to the penitentiary, and was in the
latter's four-year-old daughter, and was him-
self burnt to death, as was also the little girl he
attempted to save. Mr. and Mrs. Botsford, going
between 8 and 9 o'clock to call at Mr. Pratt's
house, not far away, left their two children, the
daughter and a son twice her age, at home. Pres-
ently their house was seen to be on fire—a lamp,
he supposed, having exploded—and the above
was the result. The little girl escaped. From
outside a window, in the burning house, Mr. Bot-
sford heard Pratt cry: "Be quick! be quick!" and
the child calling, "Ma! ma!"

THE Williamsburg (N. Y.) undertakers are ex-
acted in regard to the operations of a journeyman
coffin-maker who keeps a shop. It was discovered
that he was in the habit of robbing cemeteries and
graveyards of the coffins deposited in newly-made
graves. It is stated that he would take a horse
and wagon and go into the country a dozen miles
at night to visit a cemetery where a corpse had
been recently buried. A boy always accompanied
him and helped him examine the coffins. The coffin
would be removed from the rough box cases,
the corpse taken out of the coffin and put in the
rough box and reinterred. The coffin, thus pro-
duced, would be taken to the city and sold to some
undertaker. The offender, whose name is William
Blake, has been arrested.

There are several gentlemen in this city, from
Iowa and Illinois, for the purpose of presenting
to the consideration of the people of Cincinnati a
new railroad project of vast importance to all the
industrial and commercial and mercantile inter-
ests of the city. The project consists of the con-
struction of a short line of road, say about forty-
eight miles, which would give this city a direct
cut to the vast trade of the valley of the Upper
Mississippi. This line, as now contemplated, is
over the roads from this city to Indianapolis,
Chicago, the Indianapolis, Bloomington and
Western to Mansfield, Illinois; thence on the Chi-
cago and Paducah to Streator, Illinois, from which
point thirty-eight miles will be built, which
takes the road to Walnut, on the Prophetstown
branch of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy
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ton, Iowa.

They report that Clinton is the largest manu-
facturing town in Iowa. This season her saw-mills
will turn out fully one hundred million feet

of lumber, and a proportionate amount
of shingles, laths and pickets. It has other man-
ufacturing interests, which we have not space to
detail at this time.

With the forty-eight miles built, this city will
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with the Pacific coast at Omaha, giving us three
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magnitude of the trade which such a road would
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ties in Iowa through which the three trunk lines
named run: Hogs, 1,757,000 head; cattle, 757,100
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bushels; oats, 2,000,000 bushels.

Thirty-two of the forty-eight miles of road to be
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nois; they are the nearest coal fields to the Missis-
sippi River, above the rapids. They are the most
northern fields yet discovered. By this route the
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Rapids can receive its supply of coal cheaper
than by any other route or method. The business
that such a line would do in transporting coal
westwardly by the Mississippi, and the business
of the trade might be of no particular benefit to
our city, we give it as an item to show the proba-
ble profitability of the road.

At Clinton we would have a connection by rail
with most of Iowa. In the first place, the Chicago
and Northwestern, with the roads that cross it,
would give us access to more than half the State.
Clinton has a railroad completed up the river to
St. Paul, something more than four hundred miles.
There is also a road from Clinton north and west,
called the Iowa Midland, which is finished part
way across the State, with a prospect of its being
completed to the Missouri River. A new road is
being built from Clinton south and west to the
Missouri River. This road has laid about twenty
miles of rail this season, has forty miles more
erected, and next year the company expects to
build at least one hundred and twenty-five miles.

By the Iowa railroad tariff law, all the roads have
maximum rates fixed, and they are all living up
to it. This law would give Cincinnati a chance
to ship produce from any county in Iowa at rates
which would enable her grain and pork merchants
to secure a large share of Iowa produce.

By this road the Minnesota wheat could be con-
veyed easily and cheaply to Eastern markets.

For the past three or four seasons large
quantities of that wheat have been brought down
the Mississippi in barges to a point opposite Clin-
ton, and thence conveyed by rail to the North-
western road to Chicago. That trade could be
much more perfectly done by the new route by
the way of Cincinnati. And the trade is extensive;
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have been unloaded from barges into cars opposite
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Aside from the large section of the best
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lions of dollars' worth of such merchandise. If
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vast empire.

The gentlemen connected with the project, and
who are here in its interests—Messrs. E. H. Thayer,
E. Baldwin, and J. S. Clayton—are stopping for
a few days at the Gibson House. They have laid
the subject before quite a number of our business
men, and it has met with the hearty approval of
all. We understand it is proposed to bring it
before the Board of Trade to-day. It is certainly a
project deserving a careful investigation. The aid
which of our people is but a trifle, comparatively
speaking. It is less than Massachusetts pays for
month's interest on the cost of the Hoosac Tun-
nel. Experienced business men here think that
the trade which awaits Cincinnati by the building
of this forty-eight miles of road is equal to all
that Boston can possibly expect from the con-
struction of the Hoosac Tunnel.

QUEEN CITY CLUB.

That startling assault upon Asbury Chapel.
We have procured from Rev. A. Bowers,
President of Asbury Chapel Board, the following
remarkable document, which, with its accompa-
nying resolutions, was adopted by that Board and
sent to the Evangelical Ministerial Association for
action. The resolutions have been adopted in two
printed in the Commercial. We are led to
believe that the Evangelical Ministerial Association
will not take them from the table:

ASBURY CHAPEL, M. E. CHURCH,
November 2, 1875.
Evangelical Ministerial Association, of Cincinnati:
DEAR BRETHREN—The following paper, together
with its accompanying resolutions, was adopted
by a unanimous vote, approved and adopted
at a full meeting of the official Board of Asbury
Chapel, Methodist Episcopal Church, Central
avenue, November 2, 1875, and is now respectfully
presented to your reverend body for such action
as you may deem advisable.

A. BOWERS, President.
L. P. KING, Secretary.
CINCINNATI, November 2, 1875.
DEAR BRETHREN—It is probably well known to
you that, for some time past, an organization,
calling itself the "Queen City Club," has been
forming, under whose auspices and for whose use
the unique and splendid structure, situated on the
corner of Elm and Seventh streets, is being
built.

The object of this organization, as set forth from
time to time in the secular press, and as set forth
by those appointed to give information at the
Club's headquarters, is to afford citizens of
Cincinnati a means of amusement and recreation,
and to provide a place for the holding of social
gatherings, and to provide a place for the holding
of social gatherings, and to provide a place for the
holding of social gatherings.

Such, in brief, is the fair prospectus of this new
movement, or, as it is called, "the Queen City Club."
It is a movement of no religious character, and of a very
accommodating one, should be induced by the
foregoing representations to give countenance and
aid to such an institution. Here we must pause
for a moment, and say that the "Queen City Club"
is no matter of surprise to us; but that professing
and church-going Christians should be so easily
trayed by any such representations as those above
cited into a like cooperation, is scarcely credi-
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15¹/₂sc. Dry-salt Meats scarce; Sho

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1875.

No. 374. The State of Ohio on relation of The City of Cincinnati vs. The Board of Public Works and Auditor of Hamilton County. Application for writ of mandamus.

WELCH, J.

Held, That by the city of Cincinnati for payment of interest on Southern Railroad bonds issued by the city of Cincinnati, under authority of an act of the General Assembly, to which cities of her class are limited by Section 648 of the Municipal Code, as amended May 2, 1870, § 68.—Held, That such interest shall be paid one year of an aggregate amount greater than sixteen hundred dollars, including such tax for interest, and extending State school and school-house taxes, is unauthorized by law.

"**PERRYMAN, J.**

Held, That the City of Columbus vs. Levi T. Strider. Mandamus.—Held—

"**WATKINS, J.**

The proviso contained in Section 539 of the Municipal Code, relating to the right of appeal from the

14¹/₂c. Net receipts 3,645 bales; coastwise 3,526 bales; stock 133.3

the authority conferred by the act of April 12, 1878, does not authorize the city to raise by general levy the necessary amount of money to pay the interest on the bonds of the city, and to pay the principal of the same. The object of referring in Section 639 to Sec. 640 is to make the improvements named in it when it determines to make an assessment, to avail itself of the means provided by the act of April 12, 1878, and not to raise by general levy the necessary amount of money to pay the interest on the bonds of the city, and to pay the principal of the same. Taxes raised by general levy for the improvement of the city, and for the payment of the interest on the bonds of the city, and for the payment of the principal of the same, are not subject to the levying of which corporate taxes are restricted by Section 645 of the Municipal Code.

MOTION DOCKET.

No. 352. The Marietta Iron Works and others vs. Washington County. A writ of certiorari was granted in error to reverse the judgments of the District Court and the Court of Common Pleas of Washington County.

1. Under the act of May 4, 1869, parties may stipulate for a trial by jury, and the jury may be sworn to eight per cent. per annum, and such note, after maturity, without an express agreement to that effect, will bear interest until payment.

2. Under the first section of the act, a note made payable to the order of a person, and not to cash, is not a negotiable instrument.

No. 362, Snook & Pearce vs. Martin Spetzer. Motion for leave to file a petition in error to the District Court of Leake County.

REX, J. C.

1. Under the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure which relate to attachment proceedings and proceedings for the recovery of the earnings of a debtor for the three months next preceding the date of attachment, or the issuing of an order for the examination of the debtor, are exempt from being applied to the support of his family. Are the same also necessary to the support of his family.

2. A citizen of this State may be enjoined from prosecuting a claim against another State, or against an original creditor of such State, to subject to the payment of his claim the earnings of the debtor, which, by the laws of this State, are exempt from being applied to the payment of such claim.

Leave refused.

No. 325. Joseph Williams vs. The State of Ohio. Motion for the allowance of a writ of error to the Police Court of Cincinnati.

By the Court:

The Court is in error to reverse the sentence of a Police Court are regulated by the Municipal Code, and there is no authority for reversing such sentence on the ground that the conviction was against the weight of evidence.

Motion overruled.

Com. 383. The extension of the Lower River Road from Hamilton County to the Village of Hamilton, and Motion for leave to file a petition in error to the District Court of Hamilton County.

PLANE, C. J.

A corporation incorporated for the sole purpose of managing a turnpike road constructed by the Commissioners of Hamilton County, under the special act of March 1852, for the purpose of extending the Lower River Road, and collecting tolls thereon to be applied only to the payment of debts contracted by said corporation in the construction of the improvement and to the extending the road to repair, is not prohibited by the proviso in Section 34 of the corporation act of May 1, 1852, from keeping up a tollgate and collecting tolls within the limits of an incorporated village.

Motion granted, judgment reversed, and injunction dissolved.

No. 373. Samuel Lowenthal vs. Alonzo C. Horton.

Leave to file a petition in error to the District Court of Hamilton County refused.

See *Case* of *W. B. Smith vs. Joseph A. Jones and others*. Leave to file a petition in error to the District Court of Butler County granted.

See *Case* of *L. L. Ransom and others vs. L. Ransom and others*. Leave to file a petition in error to the District Court of Cuyahoga County granted.

See *Case* of *W. C. Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railway Company vs. Margaret Mara and her husband John Mara*. Motion to take Case No. 728 on the General Docket out of its order overruled.

Adjourned to Thursday morning at 10 o'clock.

Transfers of Real Estate Yesterday.

Margaret R. Poore to George Rowe, perpetual lease of 100 acres of land in the town of Newburg, Hamilton County, Ohio, for \$100,000.

Yard, 60 x 112 feet, on the west side of Lowell street, between 95th and 100th streets, containing a small building, was sold at an annual rent of \$70, with the privilege of purchasing the same for \$1,000.

The lot owned by Mrs. J. C. Hamilton, six years' lease of a 75 by 158 35-100, on the northeast corner of Pond and Hammond streets, Twelfth Ward, at an annual rent of \$150.

The Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company to Elizabeth Ahr, lot 25 by 80 feet, on the east side of the Walker Mill road, 519 feet south of the Harrison post office.

W. M. Cameron and wife to J. B. Enneking, lot 10 55 by 70 ft., on the south side of Longworth street, 25 feet east of Stone street, \$1,350 33.

J. B. Enneking to W. M. Cameron, Jr., lot 55 by 138 feet, on the north side of McCullough street, 205 feet west of the Wooster pike, First Ward; \$2,000.

W. M. Cameron and wife to J. B. Enneking, Jr., lot 10 208 by 408 feet, on the south side of Ladlow avenue

200 feet east of Anderson street, in Clifton, at an annual rent of \$315, with the privilege of purchasing the premises at \$10,000.

MARY E. ORR & F. W. GERSTLE, seven years and five months lease of lot 33 1/2 by 124 feet, on the north side of Main street, 121 feet west of Vine street, paying for the term \$8,520.

Lewis Haskvotte to Henry Olsen, the grantor's intent to lease, lot 12 by 124 feet, on the south side of the corner of West Plum and Chapin streets; \$1.

H. Olsen and others to Nicman & Co., leasehold 54 feet on the north side of Twelfth street, 96 feet west of Vine street; \$1.

H. T. Miller and wife to L. C. Hopkins, lot 20 by 294 1/2 feet, on the south side of Shillito street, 120 feet east of Main street; \$1.

W. H. H. & Co. to J. H. H. & Co., leasehold 100 feet of Burnett avenue, 270 1/2 feet south of Shillito street, for term of years; \$1.

Second Ward, \$2,000.
 J. H. Smith, Special Master Commissioner, to Francis
 Walburg, lot 25 to 100 feet, on the north side of Eran-
 ets street, 75 feet west of Lion street, \$3,350.
 John Kuntzelet to J. S. Richardson, lot 17 to 97
 feet, on the south side of Central avenue, opposite Ma-
 hawk Bridge, \$5,000.
 Margaret R. Poor to C. S. Large, perpetual lease of
 100 feet, on the south side of Townsend street, 100
 feet south of Townsend street. Twenty-five Ward,
 at a yearly rent of \$35, with the privilege of purchasing
 the same for \$500.
 J. H. Smith and husband to Lewis Dunn, lot 60
 to 100 feet, on the southeast corner of McMillan and
 Cleveland streets, \$4,500.
 J. H. Smith and husband to T. C. Neimann, lot 24 to 1
 111 feet, on the north side of Buckeye street, 150 1/2 feet
 west of Oak street, \$3,300.
 T. R. E. and J. E. Slewin to Pollock, Wilson & Sons, lot
 100 feet, on the south side of Malheur street, between

for the term \$47,000.

Herman Helwig to Henry Eismann, five years' lease of the rear portion of the southeast corner of Broadway and Abigail streets, at an annual rent of \$278.

William Tallant and wife to James Broghall, Lot 22, in the plan of the subdivision in Arvada, 25 by 100 ft., \$143 75.

Executor of John Bone to Rhonda Bone, lot 212, by 50 feet, on the west side of Main street, 24 feet wide, \$143 75.

Lucinda Whitten to George Morse, leasehold 15 1/2 by 115 feet, on the south side of Chestnut street, 49 feet wide, \$143 75, plus \$100, Walnut Hills, \$1 and other considerations.

Patrick Patton and wife to William Patton, lot 20 by 100 feet, on the north side of Chestnut street, 49 feet wide, \$143 75.

Patrick Patton and wife to William Patton, lot 20 by 100 feet, on the north of Chestnut street, 49 feet wide, \$143 75, plus \$100, Walnut Hills, \$1 and other considerations.

east side of Observatory street, 220 feet south of Court street, \$3,400.

Lot 10, 300 feet and others, per Sheriff, to Herman Theep, lot 90 3-10 by 120 1-8 feet, on the northwest corner of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad, lot 100 1-2 feet, lot 105 1-2 by 50 feet, on the northwest corner of Elm Road and Joe Williams street, Twenty-fifth Ward; \$6,300.

"The Public Debt Must Be Paid."

STATE OF OHIO, AUDITOR OF STATE'S OFFICE,
COLUMBUS, November 8, 1874.

Joseph B. Humphreys, Esq., Auditor of Hamilton County, Ohio:

DEAR SIR:—The following is a copy of a memorandum of the decision of the Supreme Court of Ohio for the Court of Appeals, in the case of the Court, by the hands of Mr. DeWitt, the official reporter.

of the Court, in your case, viz: "The State of Ohio ex rel., City of Cincinnati vs. Humphreys, Auditor."

"Motion for peremptory mandamus overruled on the ground that the maximum of taxation fixed by Section 646 of the Municipal Code, and applicable to the city of Cincinnati, includes the levy for the payment of interest on the bonds described in the order of the city, dated August 20, 1875, and numbered 2,205."

As a matter of course, you understand that the highest behests of the Constitution and laws require that the public debt must be paid; that the faith must be kept, and that the purpose of the law in Cincinnati is necessary for this purpose, it must

be placed upon the duplicate, whatever else must be left off to keep the total not exceeding sixteen mills. Yours very truly

JAMES WILLIAMS, Auditor of State.

[From the Nashville American.]

Took Him In

John Carter, colored, was captured in an alley north of First street, at 8 o'clock yesterday morning by Officer A. P. Jackson. Carter had a gun in his hand.

"What are you doing with that bag?" inquired the officer.

"I isn't doin' nothin' with it, boss."

Jackson making an examination—"Ah, M! a rooster, a fat one, too; still warm; been chub'd to death. What does this mean, sir?"

"Why, boss, I's jest gwine to de market.
 "Where did you get that fowl?"
 "Well, boss, 'fore dark last night, I e'ne along
 dis way, and saw dat chicken settin' mighty lone-
 ly up dar on a rock, and I said to mysel' John, if
 I's gwine to rooster set dar when I come 'wid you again,
 I's gwine to rooster 'em, and here I is, boss, wid dat
 rooster."

[From the Nashville American, November 9.]

■ Portraits of Tennessee Governors.

Mrs. Parula Haskell, State Librarian, yesterday
 received from Colonel William A. Blount of Los
 Angeles, California, the photographs of William
 and Willie Blount. Colonel William Blount was

Governor of the territory south of the 18th from 1790 to 1796, and Willie Blount was the second Governor of Tennessee. There now remain only two more portraits to complete the all set--those of Archibald Roane and Joseph McIlwain.

MURDER IN A GAMBLING HOUSE.

One Fatal Blow with a Carriage-Spoke.

A COLORED SERVANT KILLS A CUSTOMER.

At about twenty minutes after 4 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, at the gambling house, No. 189 Race street, west side, south of Fifth street, there was a tragic occurrence that resulted in the speedy death of the victim, a young man named James H. Cole, of Ripley County, Indiana, at the hands of a young colored man who was employed as a servant in the house. Cole was employed as a servant in the house. Cole was a frequent customer of the gambling house, and was known to the proprietors and dealers of many games. He was intoxicated yesterday afternoon, when, shortly after 4 o'clock, accompanied by a friend, Mr. O. T. Pearce, he walked up stairs to the bar room of the house, in the front of the second story, and, knocking, was admitted by the young colored man, Duncan. A dealer named Norton and another, Con. Leary, were at the table, and a deal of faro was in progress. Seeing that Cole was drunk, and not desiring his game just then, Leary motioned to Mr. Pearce to take him out. Mr. Pearce did so. As they passed out Cole had some words with Duncan. Pearce walked down stairs followed by Cole. But the latter, heated by his words with the servant, walked back. A tussle ensued, and Cole and Duncan clinched and ran down stairs together. By this time Leary had gone out into the hall. He saw the negro come up stairs followed by Cole and then, in the hall of the second floor, he saw Duncan strike Cole on the head with a heavy hickory carriage spoke. Cole fell to the floor in the hall, insensible. Leary said to Duncan, "What did you do that for?" Duncan replied, "He cut me," and showed a cut in his left hand. Leary says he had noticed a small knife open in Cole's hand and a small knife, also open, in Duncan's hand, in addition to the club. Pearce says he saw no knife in Cole's hand, and doesn't think he had any. There was no open knife found, it seems. Of course all the people in the dealing-room rushed out. In the confusion Duncan made his escape. Nobody thought to detain him, nobody suspected that he had done the deed. He was taken into the dealing-room and Doctors Davis and Woodward were sent for. They found him unconscious, in a comatose state, in which condition he died in an hour and a half. The blow had inflicted an ugly gash on the top of his head, fracturing the outer table of the skull and producing rupture of blood vessels and compression of the brain.

The game was closed immediately and the people dispersed quietly, saying nothing about the affair. The proprietors were anxious not to attract a crowd. In this they succeeded admirably, for it was half-past 6 before the news got to the Commercial office, only half a square away. When our reporter called at the place there were no indications around of any excitement. Only two or three men were standing on the outside. They remarked, "No game here," as our reporter passed the bell of the street door. Presently the solitary living occupant of the house came down, and, failing to recognize the caller, in the dark, remarked, "No game to-night."

On introducing himself, our reporter was shown into the dealing-room where, under a bright gas light, was revealed the corpse, laid out on the floor, with the head raised and the body decently covered. On the top of the head was the place where the blow had been struck. The face seemed that of a young man, not over thirty, perhaps. Presently the Coroner arrived. He selected a jury of good citizens from Fifth street. They viewed the body, found \$72 on it, took statements, the substance of which we have given above, and then adjourned to 2 P. M. to-day, to await the result of a post-mortem examination.

Cole was here with horses for sale. He had sold some of them, and had the rest at the stable, on Fifth street. But he'll sell no more horses, and so a gambler remarked, "He'll play no more double cards; he's gone, poor fellow." His father is a wealthy farmer in Ripley County, Indiana. He was unmarried.

It was supposed until 8 o'clock last night that Duncan had escaped. At that hour, however, he was found by Captains Welch and Hudson, in a room in the very top of the house, lying on a lounge, covered with a blanket. He was found that he had gone home after the occurrence, changed his clothes and returned. He said that he struck the blow in self-defense, without any idea of killing, when Cole came at him with a knife. There was a story that Con. Leary had told Duncan to strike with a club. Leary & Puthoff, proprietors of the game, were taken under arrest and will be held, as witnesses at least, to await the result of a post-mortem examination.

UNITED STATES COURT.

Field Day in Business—After Cincinnati Rectifiers and Gaugers and a Dayton Postmaster.

Yesterday was the busiest in the United States District Court for a long time. The grand jury had previously returned a report of fifty-nine bills of indictment, and while it was judged that a majority of these were in comparatively unimportant cases of passing counterfeit money and selling liquor and cigars without license, a considerable portion of the public looked with interest for reports of proceedings in which it was supposed certain Cincinnati rectifiers and Government Gaugers would be involved.

It has been a rule of the officers of the Court not to furnish indictments for publication until the defendants are arraigned, though there is no good reason for the measure of caution when the persons charged with violations of the law are under arrest or are responsible for their appearance when wanted. And, therefore, all that can so far be published regarding the deliberations of the grand jury are the cases of defendants who presented themselves in Court yesterday. There is nothing, however, sensational in any of the cases reported, as full accounts of the principal ones were published when the parties were first arrested, examined preliminarily and bound over to await the action of the grand jury.

In each of the whiskey cases reported below the parties, who voluntarily put in an appearance, entered pleas of guilty, and furnished \$2,500 bond to each individual in \$2,500.

William M. Green, formerly Postmaster at Dayton, Ohio, is indicted for presenting false and fraudulent claims against the Government. He is charged with having paid three of his clerks (who received in full for the proper amount) less than their legal salary. The procedure was to have the clerks sign blank receipts, which the Postmaster filled up with the legal amounts, for transmission to headquarters, and then paying over to the clerks their wages, after deducting certain sums. He is also charged with having forwarded a receipt and voucher for \$500 paid the United Presbyterian Church for rent, as post-office quarters, without having paid the church the full amount. The defendant gave bond in \$2,500, with Robert Chambers as surety. There are sixteen counts in the indictment.

August Kuehnemann is indicted for attempting to pass and having in his possession counterfeit money. He gave bond in \$2,500.

Wm. H. Greager, of Dayton, indicted for doing business as a retail dealer in liquor and cigars without paying the special tax, gave bond in \$500. David Matthews, of Clifton County, Ohio, charged with the same operation in liquors, furnished the same amount of bail.

Against Henry H. Hamilton is an indictment of seven counts, for frauds in the liquor rectifying business. He is charged with neglecting, since December, 1874, to make entries of shipments of spirits in the Government book, of making false entries, of adding in and of concealing a certain lot of five hundred barrels of spirits on which tax had not been paid, of falsely executing notice of forfeiture to rectify, of putting false inspection brands on barrels of alcohol shipped, and of neglecting to have the same gauged.

In the indictment against Louis A. Logan, a Revenue Gauger for several years, and who was arrested last month, there are two counts. He is charged in six counts with neglecting, in an "separate train," to perform his duties,

in reporting stamps on packages emptied as destroyed, when they were not. He is charged with unlawfully making false entries on the rectifier's stub-book, showing less than the real number of packages shipped—that is, of filling out the certificate with a larger number of proof gallons of spirits than was entered on the remaining stub, thus defrauding the Government out of so much revenue. He is also charged with neglecting to see that rectifiers' stamps on certain liquor shipped from a wholesale liquor dealer were destroyed.

Hamilton and Logan are furthermore jointly indicted for unlawfully, wilfully, and corruptly conspiring to defraud the Government.

Edmund Anthony and Daniel Amann were arraigned on ten counts, for wilfully neglecting to make entry of a certain lot of fifty-five barrels of spirits shipped, aiding and abetting in the removal of same, on which the tax had not been paid, for aiding in and for concealing the same, and for giving false notice of their intention to rectify.

William C. Williams, a Gauger, was arraigned on four counts, for a failure to see the above lot of barrels emptied, and the stamps destroyed, for making opportunity to defraud thereby, and for unlawfully making and signing a certificate of the fact that the barrels had been emptied.

Williams and the Amanns are jointly indicted, as were Hamilton and Logan, for conspiring to defraud the Government.

Geo. J. Leininger, a Government gauger, was arraigned on four counts, and charged with neglect of duty in failing to see barrels emptied and stamps destroyed; with giving opportunity to defraud, and of making a false certificate of having seen stamps destroyed.

Robert Howe and E. Wake Hubbell are indicted on nine counts, for a failure to make entry of spirits shipped, upon which tax had not been paid, and of giving false notice of intention to rectify. Howe, Hubbell and Williams are jointly indicted for conspiracy in the frauds charged in the separate indictments.

W. T. Marshall was arraigned on three counts, viz., for doing business as a distiller without giving bond, or giving notice to the Collector, and for having an unregistered still.

Frank H. Rotger, of this city, was arraigned on the charge of perjury, in falsely swearing regarding his assets as a bankrupt, and of violating the laws of the State, in a conspiracy to conceal certain property in his possession from the assignee appointed.

These are the penalties provided by law for persons convicted on charges as stated: Liquor dealers neglecting to make entries of spirits shipped, a fine of not less than \$100, nor more than \$5,000, and imprisonment not less than three months, nor more than three years. Making false statements of spirits removed, imprisonment not less than one year, nor more than five years, and a forfeiture of the property to which the false statements relate. For aiding in, or for the removal of spirits contrary to law, fine from \$200 to \$5,000, and imprisonment from three months to three years. Conspiracy in liquor frauds, fine from \$1,000 to \$10,000, and imprisonment not more than two years.

For officers under the revenue laws, the willful neglect to perform duties, making opportunity for persons to defraud, or making and signing false statements, have penalties of from \$1,000 to \$5,000 fine, and imprisonment from six months to three years.

For officers under the postal laws violating the same are these penalties: Paying a clerk less than his legal salary, and collecting the full amount from the Government, imprisonment for two years, and a fine of double the amount of money fraudulently withheld. For embezzlement, a fine equal to the amount of money embezzled, and imprisonment from six months to ten years. Presenting a fraudulent claim, imprisonment for from one to five years, or a fine of from \$1,000 to \$5,000.

Ladies' Home Mission.

At the last meeting of the Ladies' Home Mission of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Treasurer, Mrs. C. Larkin Williams, read her report, which showed a balance of \$184.50 in the treasury, an indebtedness of \$1,000 having been paid off since the last report, in October.

Mrs. Spencer, of the Sewing-school Committee, reported a need for more teachers. Several ladies volunteered to act in that capacity, and were added to the committee.

The Wardrobe Committee, in response to an invitation to that church, will meet every week at Trinity.

Favorable reports were received from all the churches represented in the Board of Managers. In some, sewing societies have been organized lately; in others, the societies already in existence have simplified their intention of becoming auxiliary to the Wardrobe Committee.

The Finance Committee, to confer with the Treasurer on ways and means and the proper distribution of the funds of the society.

A committee of one from each church was appointed to confer with the Committee on Missions of the Union Methodist Council, for the purpose of making assessments on the various churches.

Amusements.

The sensational play called "New Magdalen," from William Collins' famous story of that name, is on at Wood's Theatre now, under most favorable circumstances of a good cast, fine "sets" and Miss May Howard's presence in the character of Mercy Merrick. In this double character Miss Howard has an opportunity to display her substantial abilities. She flashes in it, in its joys and sorrows, its fears and triumphs, its hope and despair. In the more passionate scenes she becomes superb. Miss Macder's Grace Roseberry shows appreciation of the author's conception, and strength in production. Mr. Griffith's Julian Gray is a happy rendition of a trying character. The play is well produced and ought to run through the week. Miss Howard is an artist of great merit, worthy of the acquaintance of all our theater goers.

At Robinson's Opera-house "Name Unknown" continues the attraction.

Miss Minnie Plamer and the play of "Little Silver" continue a pronounced success at the Grand. The scene representing a Mississippi steamer at night, and the little lady's personal attractions, singing and dancing, are leading features.

YESTERDAY, noon, at Phelps, O'Connell & Co.'s shoe house, No. 101 West Pearl street, a lad named Morris Robbins, who lives with his parents, on Cutler street, between Clear and Court, fell from the fourth to the ground floor through the elevator way. He had pulled the chain to raise the elevator, and, with his back to it, was raising the sash around the hatchway, when a misstep backward precipitated him a distance of forty feet. The elevator had not left the ground floor, and striking the upper part of its frame, the lad was thrown between the wall and platform. His leg was badly fractured about the thigh, and it is thought he received internal injuries. Mr. Reamy was called in, and dressed the fracture so that the boy could be removed to the Cincinnati Hospital.

Mr. CHARLES SELVES last evening opened to a host of friends his new saloon, which was lighted for the first time last night. The old bridge over Mill Creek looked more cheerful than heretofore.

THEY have been going through farmers' carts sleeping in their wagons, in the markets, lately, and, in several instances, have stolen quite large sums, as high as fifty, sixty-five, and even one hundred dollars.

WITH coal at nine cents per bushel by the barge, the price in Cincinnati will be twelve cents in large quantities, and thirteen cents retail. Dealers here are not buying largely at nine cents.

THE street lamps on Ludlow avenue, connecting Cumminsville with Clifton, were lighted for the first time last night. The old bridge over Mill Creek looked more cheerful than heretofore.

DAMON Lodge, No. 42, A. O. U. W., entertained their friends at their hall, Ninth and Plum streets, last night, with vocal and instrumental music, and a banquet for the closing exercises.

The United States Court will be ready to-day to take up for trial by jury any of the cases upon the printed list passed upon the first call of the docket.

THE WORTHY POOR.

THEIR WANTS AND DISTRESS, AND NO MEANS TO RELIEVE THEM.

The Time Arrived for a Popular Movement.

We are not going to write a dissertation on poverty, nor read a lesson on the Christian duty of relieving those in distress, simply because all that sort of thing is very well understood by every intelligent man and woman in the community, but we ask attention to the claims of the worthy poor in our midst—the poor widows and orphans, the very aged and decrepit—at this time of the year when the wail of the frozen Lamerick, with icy fingers tapping at the window pane. No doubt the reader has heard the statement that the poor are always with us, but it is not always that their claims can be urged in a loud and commanding tone. The stated forms of relief, the regularly established provisions of the law, and the efficient administration of the methods for relieving the poor in this city have hitherto been adequate, and all the unpleasant things, the rags and squalor, the wretchedness of the cellar and the garret, the dark stinky back room, the half-starved emaciated form with emken eye and hollow cough, stretched on the dirty straw pallet, have all been kept out of public view, but that is possible no longer—the City Infirmary has suspended operations!

A called meeting of the Directors and the Overseers of the Poor was held, yesterday forenoon, in the office of the Infirmary, on Plum street, above Seventh street. There were present Messrs. Robert Buchanan, George H. Schoonmaker, and M. Lichtenbach, Directors, and all the Overseers of the Poor except Mr. George W. Cress, of the Eleventh District, consisting of the Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards, who was prevented from attending the meeting by absences from one of the Courts. The Overseers present were:

First District—George H. Tewes, First and Second Wards.

Second District—J. H. Wubben, Third and Seventh Wards.

Third District—John Cline, Fourth and Fifth Wards.

Fourth District—T. J. Mehan, Sixth and Ninth Wards.

Fifth District—W. W. Brown, Tenth and Eleventh Wards.

Sixth District—B. Kuhl, Tenth and Eleventh Wards.

Seventh District—B. Kuhl, Tenth and Eleventh Wards.

Eighth District—George Helmig, Fourteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-third Wards.

Ninth District—D. La Kamp, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards.

Tenth District—M. Quinn, Fifteenth and Eighteenth Wards.

Twelfth District—Charles A. Miller, Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Wards.

Mr. Schoonmaker presided.

The meeting was called for the purpose of taking into consideration the state of the Infirmary, in view not only of the entire absence of funds, but of the operation of the Worthington Law, and a general conversation was the result. It is immaterial now to note all that was said about the hardships wrought to the Infirmary by the operation of the Worthington Law, but it is very material to know that there is a great deal of distress among the worthy poor of the city on account of the inability of the Infirmary to afford the usual relief, upon which many exclusively depend.

Mr. Buchanan stated that the Infirmary has bought and paid for fifty thousand bushels of coal, but can not deliver a pound of it, because there is not a cent on hand to pay for delivering it to the poor. The usual allowance is twelve bushels and a half.

Nearly every Overseer presented some statement to make about the distress he daily witnessed in his district, and the constant applications made to them, principally by old women and young orphan children for the ration allowed by the Board.

It also appeared that the Relief Union have no means to meet the necessities of the case, and it becomes a very serious question what the poor will or can do under the circumstances.

Mr. Schoonmaker read extracts from the latest annual report to show how economically the Infirmary had been conducted, and also to show how its allowance had been cut down by the City Council. The pay-rolls were less than at any time for five years past. There are no employees at the Infirmary except the engineer—nearly all the service of the house being rendered or performed by the inmates themselves. The Board owes employees \$7,754 since October, 1874, and can not pay them. There are no provisions on hand, and not a cent to purchase any.

Mr. Buchanan said that, between the Worthington Law and the Committee of Safety, the Infirmary will have to stop; there was plenty of money for "jobs," but not a cent for the poor.

We take occasion here to observe that Robert He is a very old and honored citizen. He deliberates his utterances, and the telling observation just made by him is undoubtedly wrung from him in consequence of a condition of affairs worse than a dilemma. The attention may prove calamitous before the winter is over.

The Infirmary asked \$74,000 for their necessities last year, and Council gave them \$26,000 only, and on the heels of that expended \$11,000 in the soup-houses, and then refused to refund the money! If the Infirmary Board had that amount now they could manage to go on until the December taxes come in.

Uncle Dan Wolf put in his appearance at the meeting, and suggested that the gentlemen not to be too hasty in their action, as the City Council would meet to-morrow (to-day) and something might be done.

The fact that poor women are running day after day to the Infirmary office for the ration (which amounts to about sixty-one cents in two weeks) without getting it, is nothing as long as there are "jobs" in street improvements to be put through. The army of contractors must be fed first.

Mr. Schoonmaker reported that the Auditor informed him that it would be over a month before the December taxes could be realized for Infirmary purposes, and in view of that he really could see no other course than to suspend operations. In fact, there is no other recourse for the Board; and so, on motion of Mr. Buchanan, the meeting resolved to suspend all operations for the present, and not to send any more individuals to the Infirmary. This about concluded the business action of the meeting.

The Infirmary issued 21,492 orders for the stated relief last year. There are 579 persons dependent on the Infirmary proper, and, in the city, about 2,000 women and children partially dependent for support. And all these are hopelessly destitute people.

Now, in view of this, we propose the plan of public benefit entertainment at our theaters and other places of amusement, for the relief of the Infirmary. The people of Cincinnati have generous hearts—we know this from experience—and all they need is the assurance that the cause is worthy. Witness the wounded fireman's benefit. We submit that the present is no less worthy, that the case is really urgent, and that the end is of easy accomplishment if there will only be a well-directed effort. The managers of our theaters have thrown open their doors, and otherwise substantially aided charitable enterprises before, and they can be counted on in doing it again. Let there be, then, a popular demonstration for the benefit of the worthy poor of Cincinnati, a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull all together.

HERE are the names of those journeymen (Corners) who made the discovery that Moore killed Haas "accidentally," although nobody saw the killing: Joseph L. Smith, H. Richard, Richard Bruns, Joseph Gresse, William Wenning, Jacob W. Holenshade.

JUDGE MATSON paid, yesterday, into the County Treasury, \$1,417 66, being the amount of fees received in the Probate Court for the quarter ending November 8, 1875. This sum was \$27 47 above the salaries of the Judge, clerks, and expenses of office.

ANOTHER meeting in the interest of the Religious Centennial will be held at the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, this evening.

In the United States Court, yesterday, Samuel T. Reber, of Portsmouth, Ohio, entered his petition in voluntary bankruptcy.

Public Sales.

FINE BUSINESS OR DWELLING PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—A. C. Horton will sell at auction, this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, on the premises, that fine business or dwelling property, No. 223 West Fourth street, between Fifth and Central avenues, being a three-story brick house, with lot 17 by 100 feet. See auction column.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

"A FRIEND IN NEED IS A FRIEND INDEED." Such a friend is Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, which should be in every family; it only costs 25 cents a bottle, and may save many a doctor bill.

DRAGGING OUT EXISTENCE.—The nervous, weakly invalid does not enjoy life, but merely "drags out existence," as the phrase is. Unfitted for the active pursuits of life, and incapable of partaking of its pleasures, to which health alone can give a zest, distressed to social intercourse and a prey to melancholy, the invalid is indeed an object of pity. Yet there is nothing in all this that can not be remedied by that genial alterative tonic and nerve, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which supplies the deficient stamina, braces the nervous system, and overcomes those bodily irregularities to which nervous weakness is most frequently attributable. Diseases of the kidney and bladder, imperfect digestion and uterine troubles are fertile sources of debility. Their eradication, however, becomes a matter of necessity when Hostetter's Stomach Bitters are systematically used for that purpose. The Bitters likewise annihilate and prevent fever and ague and other debilitating febrile complaints of a malarial nature.

MONTGOMERY'S HAIR RESTORER is essentially a hair food, supplying those ingredients which the scalp needs to give, and by an artificial means producing a natural result in luxuriant locks of the original color, or the youthful spring and the life-like luster, leaving the scalp clean and giving a magnificent gloss under the brush. No toilet should be without it. W. C. Montgomery, Proprietor, 140 North Third street, Philadelphia. See all Druggists. R. Macready & Co., General Agents, Cincinnati. *see 74-75-76-77*

THE HUMAN HAIR.—To give it strength and luster, to improve its texture, to prevent its falling out, and quicken its growth—in short, to make it as intended, the crowning personal charm of both sexes—this is the work Burnett's Cocaine will accomplish, if faithfully used. There is a stimulating property in this preparation which greatly assists the growth of the hairs, at the same time rendering them smooth, silky and elastic. *see 74-75-76-77*

PILES AND FISTULA CURED.—Dr. Mitchell & Galbraith can cure any case of Piles without knife, ligature or caustics. Treatment almost painless. Best of references given. No money asked until cured. Office, northwest corner, Seventh and Vine, Cincinnati, Ohio. *see 74-75-76-77*

A MONUMENT as big as the grand Pyramid might be built of the teeth that have been ruined by neglect. Shall this thing go on in face of the great fact that Sodont is a certain preservative of dental decay? *see 74-75-76-77*

MONEY TO LOAN on diamonds, jewelry, watches and silver of all descriptions, at the old-established place, 197 Elm street. A lot of diamonds and gold and silver watches for sale at great bargains. *see 74-75-76-77*

CORN HUSK CIGARETTES. Perique Tobacco; a novelty. **FEEDLES,** sole agents for Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky and Illinois. *see 74-75-76-77*

KING OF ALL—Wooten's Patent Desk. For circular pen and ink, address WOOTEN DESK CO., 26 W. Fourth st., Cincinnati. *see 74-75-76-77*

THE DURER WATCH CASE MFG. CO., 131 W. Fourth st., Cincinnati, and 19 John st., New York. *see 74-75-76-77*

GO TO Ed. Sprague for a proper fitting shirt, s. e. cor. Fourth and Vine sts., up stairs. *see 74-75-76-77*

FINE GROCERIES a specialty. **MCCORMICK'S**, Fourth and Sycamore. *see 74-75-76-77*

DYEING and Scouring at Walker's, 61 East Third st. *see 74-75-76-77*

Fine Monuments a specialty. **Alfred White**, 14th st. *see 74-75-76-77*

SADALOGA WATERS. **FEEDLES**, Fifth and Race *see 74-75-76-77*

TEASDALE'S Lye House, 265 Walnut st. *see 74-75-76-77*

FURNISHING GOODS, &c. *see 74-75-76-77*

100 DOZ. UNLAUNDRIED SHIRTS, At \$3c, \$1 and \$1.10! *see 74-75-76-77*

Made of York Mills, Wamsutter and Fruit of the Loom Muslin, with the finest Linen Bosoms and Collars, worth \$1.75, \$2, and \$2.50, better fitting or made shirt manufactured. *see 74-75-76-77*

50,000 yds. Hamburg Embroideries, in elegant patterns, at lower prices than have been known in twenty years. *see 74-75-76-77*

50 doz. good Felt Skirts at 64c, worth \$1. *see 74-75-76-77*

HOSIERY, GLOVES AND UNDERWEAR, for Ladies, Gents and Children, in low, medium and the best grades, at 25 per cent. lower than any house in the city, as we are *see 74-75-76-77*

RETAILING AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

TAYLOR, MILLER & CO., 100 Fourth St., Opp. Shillito's. *see 74-75-76-77*

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c. *see 74-75-76-77*

Don't Read This! *see 74-75-76-77*

But go and satisfy yourself, and see the rush of trade all anxious to take advantage of the immense BARGAINS in Watches, Jewelry, Clocks, Silverware, &c., at *see 74-75-76-77*

ROTHSCHILD'S Big CLOSING-OUT SALE, 264 West Fifth St. Store for rent. *see 74-75-76-77*

OYSTERS, FISH AND GAME. *see 74-75-76-77*

OYSTERS, FISH & GAME. PRICES REDUCED. *see 74-75-76-77*

WE ARE NOW SELLING OYSTERS, FISH and Game, wholesale and retail, at the same price as sold in the various city daily markets. *see 74-75-76-77*

ROBT. ORR & CO., No. 115 West Sixth Street. *see 74-75-76-77*

TRUNKS. *see 74-75-76-77*

M. A. McGUIRE, TRUNK *see 74-75-76-77*

Manufacturer, 137 West Fourth St. Wholesale Rooms & Factory, 122 W. Third. *see 74-75-76-77*

Gents' Fall Styles. *see 74-75-76-77*

SOFT AND STIFF FUR HATS, ALL AP-PROVED shapes from the East. The most style for the least money. *see 74-75-76-77*

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING under the firm name of Pike, Barrett & Dole, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by S. M. Barrett and E. Dole, under the firm name of S. M. Barrett & Co., who are authorized to settle all business of the late firm. *see 74-75-76-77*

DISOLUTION—THE FIRM OF OLSEN & HAVERKORTE, Carriage and Wagon Manufacturers, Nos. 227 and 229 Elm st., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Louis Haverkorte retiring. The business will be continued by Henry Olsen, who is alone authorized to collect outstanding credits, and will pay all debts of the firm. *see 74-75-76-77*

DISOLUTION—THE FIRM OF BEINS & CO. is this day dissolved, by mutual consent, Wm. Beins retiring. *see 74-75-76-77*

Having purchased the interest of my partner, I will carry on the mineral-water business in my own name. *see 74-75-76-77*

HERE WE ARE AGAIN! ALWAYS AT THE FRONT!

We are determined that every man, woman and child in the State of Ohio and vicinity shall know where we are doing business, and our system of conducting it.

You can purchase "Good Clothing" of us at the present time lower in price than before the War. WE GUARANTEE OUR PRICES TO BE THE LOWEST.

Each garment marked in plain figures.

ONE PRICE, C. O. D. NO DEVIATION.

Open on Saturdays until 9:30 P. M.

JAMES WILDE, Jr., & CO.,

Southwest Corner Fourth and Race Streets.

L. C. HOPKINS' OLD STAND. *see 74-75-76-77*

WEDDING GIFTS.

WEDDING GIFTS! *see 74-75-76-77*

JUST RECEIVED, New and Elegant Articles! *see 74-75-76-77*

DUHME & CO., *see 74-75-76-77*

FOURTH AND WALNUT. *see 74-75-76-77*

FURS. *see 74-75-76-77*

HENDLEY'S FUR HOUSE, FIFTH ST. near CENTRAL AVE. *see 74-75-76-77*

THURSDAY. *see 74-75-76-77*